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Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Letter dated 12 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the speech given by Cardinal Oscar Andrés Rodríguez Maradiaga to the National Congress of Honduras on 8 December 2003 (see annex), which contains an address to mankind on the challenges of poverty in the field of development, and how to combat it, considered within the context of the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have the speech circulated as a document of the United Nations under item 60 of the agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Manuel **Acosta Bonilla**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 12 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Do not forget the poor

I should like to take this opportunity to share some thoughts that are very dear to my heart, and which take on a special resonance in this place, where the problems of our beloved Honduras are so often debated.

My theme today is one of the oldest known to mankind. It is a recurrent theme — one that lies hidden, and vanishes, only to reappear suddenly with a new face, to present us with new challenges.

I truly believe that my mission over the past 25 years has been to act as a "bridge", or "bridge maker", one who constantly seeks to link two shores; one who refuses to see mankind as the irreconcilable manifestation of two worlds. I see and conceive the social doctrine of the Church as a channel for the course of history, and I believe that I have suffered and struggled in order that all Hondurans may live together as brothers, and as children of the same God and Father.

When the Apostles founded the first Christian communities, they said to the Bishops: "Please, do not forget the poor".

We know all too well that some 60 per cent of the world's population suffer from poverty; that a scandalous number of people die of hunger — or worse, of thirst; that the lack of vaccines, costing 10 cents at most, causes the deaths of thousands, if not millions of people; that in many parts of the world there are people — and many people — who have literally gone back to living in caves; that the lack of housing and social security is an outrage; that there are millions upon millions of human beings who exist without dreams; without future plans, because their lives are a constant struggle simply to survive.

The experts — those whose job it is to calculate the price of poverty for their fellow human beings — say that the poor are those who earn less than a dollar a day.

And yet, I believe that if we look each other squarely in the eyes, we will have to agree that "the end of innocence" is upon us. We simply cannot deceive ourselves any longer. I serve a Lord who has given us a far more precise formula for recognizing the problem — one that has nothing to do with statistics.

Let us listen carefully: "For when I was hungry, you gave me food; when thirsty, you gave me drink; when I was a stranger you took me into your home, when naked you clothed me; when I was ill you came to my help, when in prison you visited me".

This passage describes every possible form of poverty, and teaches us how to respond in each case. None of those forms is "intellectual", or "rhetorical". My Lord — our Lord — is simple and direct, and leaves no room for doubt. It admits no alternative!

The Lord Jesus Christ is the one great revolutionary figure. Nobody talks in terms of "before Caesar", or "after Caesar"; of "before Napoleon", or "after Napoleon"; or of "before Marx", or "after Marx", but we all talk about "before

Christ" and "after Christ", because the Lord Jesus Christ gave us new points of reference; he changed the way we see ourselves.

"Before Christ and after Christ!" That is the key.

What does Christ contribute to history? A very great deal indeed! This morning, however, allow me to focus on two points: one, love of peace; and two, love of one's neighbour!

The two are inseparable. There can be no love of peace without love for one's neighbour, and vice versa.

And beneath it all lies the spirit of human solidarity.

Every year, the United Nations publishes its Human Development Report, which offers a sort of reflection on the effectiveness of power around the world; a progress report on achieving the goal of "humanization". Ever since the Report was first issued, a few decades ago, it has always been noted that "something" must be amiss, because we are always "worse off".

The gap between rich and poor

In our countries, the few want for nothing, while the many want for almost everything. There is no status symbol that cannot be obtained. In the "poor countries" of the world, the "haves" can obtain the latest technology almost instantly. So it is that the Third World adapts faster to the market for new goods. Status tries to perpetuate itself. It is the rich man, Epulon ...! "There was a certain rich man, who was clothed in purple and fine linen, and feasted sumptuously every day. And there was a certain beggar, named Lazarus, who lay at his gate, full of sores. And desiring to be fed from the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table: and even the dogs came and licked his sores."

As men and women of the twenty-first century, let us very carefully read and mull over the essential words of the story. Today, fewer and fewer people sit at Epulon's table (you can give him any name you wish even his own — this is my very personal decision). Fewer and fewer people eat more and eat better with every passing day. We talk about "quality of life", and it will be rather difficult to understand "the culture of waste". We accept only what is perfect, or what, according to the canons, is of the "highest quality". We throw away everything else.

Lazarus collects "the leftovers", but we must understand that the number of Lazarus-like figures has grown in an incredible way, that there is no room under the table and that, in spite of everything that is left over, there are not enough crumbs to go round.

One cynic said that the solution to every social problem was to let more and more crumbs fall from the table to those clamouring beneath it.

There are others among us who think that we need to pull up more chairs and benches to make more room at the table and give more people a place in society.

Many are surprised at the idea of seeing more people at that table, playing a dignified part in development.

At this time I am fondly reminded of cats and dogs. Have you not seen how they have no problem recognizing other cats and dogs, no matter what their breed,

colour or pedigree. We unfortunate humans, however, do have a problem recognizing our own kind, and we suffer from it and struggle to overcome it. Even Aristotle shared this difficulty, saying that slaves were "animals very similar to ourselves". This was before Christ, and yet the same problem reappeared in the great age of great philosophy between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. We had to hold councils and synods to decide whether Indians and Negroes were human beings.

Even after all this, when we had decided that they were indeed human beings, and after we congratulated ourselves on our intelligence and enshrined our findings in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we again forgot and there is still discrimination according to race, skin colour, gender and, what is worst, income.

There should be no surprise in finding that women suffered the same fate and had to fight hard to win their position in society.

Now, the problem has returned with another face. People in Europe and the United States are wondering if migrants are human, like them. At the moment, Europeans see us as "South Americans" or "non-EU nationals".

We have the same debate over those on the margins of our societies, people who are so like us, and yet ...!

Xenophobia is back. It does not see skin colour, but it does see poverty and the harsh reality of being seated not at the table of the Lord, but under the table. I think that St. Paul, who said: "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus", would tear at his hair if he could see today that, after so many years of Christianity, this is still not absolutely certain.

Then one naively asks, "What about the cold war?" The experts tell us it's over. Their analysts tell us "Now there is no barrier to progress. We are one: there are no Marxists or capitalists, just human beings full of dignity and optimism".

They found that "security" was henceforth clear, that it was necessary to use development to halt the "subversion of poverty".

The thinking was that poverty was the bitter enemy of democracy and that it could be overcome only by opening the door to "participation" — every person being part of, taking part in and taking their share of what was theirs.

There have been many fine words, extraordinary pieces of rhetoric and plan after plan, but so little has been achieved.

As the old saying goes, "Actions speak louder than words". I seriously wonder why every Government thinks it should reinvent the wheel, rather than working with what it has. Why are we always beginning something new?

The war of ideologies is over, but we are now in a worse war, waged by those who have nothing to lose. The fatalism of poverty is knocking at our doors, and we will all be guilty if we do not react in time.

The Lord says: "Deal thy bread to the hungry". This is not just a fine phrase, today it has become a pressing need.

Politics reborn

People wonder about the course of history, and when they have finished wondering about that, they wonder about the rebirth of politics. The main reasoning goes like this: "Politics is the use of power for the sake of the common good". However, the common good at its most basic level, the level of survival, does not lend itself to theories.

A poor person is one whose basic needs — for food, clothing, health, shelter, training and employment — are neither met nor fulfilled.

If you add up the figures, you will see and recognize all those who are already poor or who are threatened by poverty. The people on the edge of poverty are those who are at risk of losing their jobs. They are the young who suddenly realize that their studies have been in vain because there are no jobs to fulfil their aspirations.

Politics, if you look at the election platforms of all politicians, points to this and offers that. The first definition of politics is "the art of surviving together humanely".

Then we conclude that politics are failing, because politicians know what they should do but do not do it. Blame then begins to be laid, because nobody can say in this case, "Forgive them; for they know not what they do". Politicians know very well what they are doing or not doing. They are creating a debt which, unlike the "external" debt, cannot be forgiven. The social debt cries out to heaven and must be repaid.

Where are we headed then?

Having got to this point in our reasoning, we inevitably wonder, "where are we headed then?". Watchers of world events know that we are standing on a precipice. The war against Iraq is only one, and one of the most publicized, of 35 wars currently going on in the world, with an unimaginable cost in human lives.

All of us in the world need to stop, get our bearings, and be able to face the challenge of poverty.

It is a painful admission to make, but if the money that we so freely put into our budgets for causing death was instead allocated to the sole task of preventing people from dying of hunger and thirst, that money would be ample to take care of the task. What is lacking is the necessary political will to recognize that we can buy security by sharing the hunger and poverty of our neighbours.

It is a shame to see self-styled "democrats" assume that people will be ardent defenders of democracy even if it has brought them nothing but deprivation.

We are no longer divided by ideology. If you take the example of América Nuestra, you will see the re-emergence of the popular movements of the past based on the determination and the decision to ensure, that people have something to eat.

It is not right that there should be people suffering from hunger and thirst in the third millennium. Survival is a right, and politicians must defend that right with all the means at their disposal.

Mankind is starving

Let us look back! Even as we advance into the twenty-first century; as we advance into the third millennium, the history of poverty, in all its phases, remains with us.

Somalia; Biafra, Albania, Ethiopia: we have all seen the terrible photographs and documentaries. Mozambique: hunger and AIDS. One could draw up an impressive list indeed. And yet, every country has its silent witnesses to hunger, that silent killer.

I remember when it was common for people to spread anxiety with talk of the North and the South. We would say: "Beware, do not forget that every north has its south, and every south its north". The wealthiest countries have large areas of poverty, and poor countries have pockets of unimaginable wealth.

We must do something if we are to begin to build lasting peace; which, in practical terms, means the capacity to meet people's basic needs for survival. Living together means providing the means to ensure that people do not die of want.

We have reached the end of the age of peaceful coexistence, when my sense of social responsibility taught me that I must do harm to no one the kind of social cruelty that allows us to let a man die from want, without bothering to help him to survive. Now we have entered the age of solidarity — an age in which we must not only avoid doing harm to our neighbour, but we must actually take care of him, regard him as our own, and share responsibility for his fate.

Albert Camus — despite being a non-believer, despite not having faith in Jesus Christ, despite not being a Christian — said that his reading of the Gospels had led him to an unshakeable ethic, according to which he could not be at peace as long as a single one of his brothers was suffering.

The most common kind of Christianity that you find is "cold war Christianity" — where we have still not moved towards love of one's neighbour. In Christianity, the "sins of omission" are often much more significant and painful than the sins of commission.

Christianity is about making a commitment to others. That is why it is essential that we initiate a new evangelization. How can I calmly accept the hunger of the poor man if he, in his faith, expects that I, in mine, repeat, in the name of the Lord, whose faith unites us, that the loaves and fishes should be multiplied, and that the water should be turned into wine?

We still await a miracle. How much solidarity must be shown in the face of the hunger that can be seen every day? How many community shelters must be opened? How many coats handed out, before we can achieve faith, the faith genuinely to believe that there is in every poor man the image of our God and Lord?

The excluded

There is no time to lose. To delay would be fatal. I recall how the 1995 Copenhagen World Summit for Social Development recognized poverty, unemployment, and social disintegration as closely related to security questions, and declared that there was an urgent need for a new global commitment to reduce the

profound inequalities that fuelled incendiary social conditions, ethnic hatreds, and environmental degradation.

Here in the Congress of the Republic, there are persons who know and understand this. You understand perfectly well that knowledge must be accompanied by political will and political decisions; that this is a permanent, continuous process that must be constantly reinforced by the active desire to serve one's neighbour!

But the evening is upon us. I recall how, as a boy, I used to hear people talk about "the poor". Then, years later, when I was a young man, we began to hear a word that bore an incredible, graphic force: "the marginalized". I was transported back to my school years, and to those exercise books with the vertical line on the left-hand side that you weren't allowed to cross with your pen: the margin. The "marginalized" existed outside the text; beyond the margin: they did not count. And yet they were still present; still in the textbook.

Now we have deteriorated further, and the word we use is equally graphic. Now we speak of the "excluded". These people do not exist even in the margin. They live outside the textbook; beyond our reality!

How absurd! We are returning to the worst of times, which we thought had been defeated by civilization, and we are returning without a care for the "social cost" of our return, to the injustices that we thought had been overcome.

The number of "excluded" grows. They are different from the "poor" that we used to know. The "excluded" know who they are, and they want to escape their situation at all costs. They are willing to risk anything because they have nothing to lose. They possess a historical unconscious, and they know that ultimately — in their bodies, in their blood, in the memories of others — they will prevail. Those "excluded" whom we used to call "migrants" were abused, but their heirs now form part of the soul and body of the society that sought to cast them aside.

The "excluded" of today feel that it will be more difficult to be accepted. They come and they stay. Migration represents the excluded in motion: those who have burned their boats and who claim, demand, and will still take up arms to assert a right that they are not willing to discuss. There is no time for words, they say. Reality speaks for itself.

Yes, I know that we must insist on human rights, but I want to state that, before we think about human rights, we must tend to human needs. I have noticed that those who defend rights — at least very many of them — do not commit themselves to something as concrete and real as the man who stands before them and declares: "I am hungry", or the woman who tells them to their faces that she has no food to give her children, or those to whom we say "Find work", as if this were some sort of formula for success, not knowing that work was the first thing that poverty abandoned.

The fourth world

My dear friends, the fourth world has arrived; a world that is in fact far more sorrowful than the third world. This fourth world describes the plight of those excluded from the society of opulence. And it is a cancer that will tear that society apart, if we do not act now!

The solution is clear: it is called development and it is the progeny of two parents: social justice and human dignity. One without the other is meaningless; they must go together. This solution only requires a "conversion to the human" — it is also a very Catholic solution, too, since "man is the path of the church".

This is not the kind of wisdom that can be learned in universities or great academies. As the Greek writer Nikos Kazantzakis once remarked, it was first learned when the anguished Cain beheld the misfortune and frailty of Abel and decided to kill him (but for love!)

The road to globalization

My dear friends, the dawn of globalization is upon us, in the form of its first war. And this war will bring more poverty. We must continue to insist on the truth of peace. Now, through the will of mankind, death has arrived. It is deplorable. However, globalization of the economy or of politics, should not disturb us. It should not disturb us if we can clearly and courageously fulfil a prerequisite, which has the power to transform. The prerequisite is the "globalization of solidarity".

If this form of globalization does not take place, all the other facets of globalization will destroy us. Economic globalization without the globalization of solidarity will mean the suicide of the poor, and hence, of most of mankind.

I still recall when the Holy Father, Pope John Paul II, put forward this idea, at the Synod of America. He was clairvoyant. He had the ability to see beyond history; he has the ability to see beyond history, as history has demonstrated to the world that a globalization that is devoid of values is a globalization devoid of value.

We must open our eyes. We are heading not just towards the globalization of markets (which means the concentration of wealth), but also towards the globalization of poverty. As far as the poor are concerned, that means accepting that all hope has been lost.

Several days ago I came across the following maxim: "That which is morally false cannot be economically correct".

The present state of the world will make us decide to destroy ourselves or to recover the traces of authentic hopes; those that grow to the rhythm of the Gospel and that are stamped by it. I once had occasion to read a book published by Ediciones Carlos Lohle. It was about a man who made love of the poor his very reason for living. This was the Abbé Pierre, who told a select audience in "the Big Apple": "I have not come to ask for money, but for much more! Money rots away when it is not accompanied by the gift of the self, by one's presence alongside those who suffer. Philanthropy without real love for one's neighbour does not bring salvation, it brings ruination!"

If we look closely at the world we must realize that the first great struggle is against poverty, against selfishness, against indifference, and against conformism. We must see that poverty is the greatest enemy of peace!

We must strengthen justice and approve the Constitutional Justice Act, and thus confirm the authority of the Supreme Court of Justice to interpret the Constitution.

The Gospel remains vitally relevant and full of challenges. It tells us that we must be reborn in the waters of the Spirit, experience the love of the Lord Jesus Christ, by imitating him, and, in the eyes of our neighbour, see the Lord, who will ultimately declare at the Last Judgement: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me".

I came here this morning to share the joys and the hopes of a pastor of the church who received as his inheritance this cherished archdiocese of Tegucigalpa, and to thank the Lord for entrusting me with this mission!

And I have come to tell you the truth of my life. Let us not look for truth where it does not exist. Let us open the Gospel and there we shall find the truth of truths, spoken with the love and the strength of the Lord Jesus Christ: Do not forget, my beloved, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life".

I thank you.

Cardinal Oscar Andrés Rodríguez Maradiaga
Archbishop of Tegucigalpa, Honduras
8 December 2003

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Agenda item 143 (a)
Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

The total expenditure for UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 has been linked to the mission's objective through a number of results-based frameworks, grouped by components, namely, military and support components.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	20 463.9	17 526.8	2 937.1	14.4
Civilian personnel	15 736.8	15 847.1	(110.3)	(0.7)
Operational costs	14 372.5	9 104.9	5 267.6	36.7
Gross requirements	**50 573.2**	**42 478.8**	**8 094.4**	**16.0**
Staff assessment income	2 227.9	2 113.0	114.9	5.2
Net requirements	**48 345.3**	**40 365.8**	**7 979.5**	**16.5**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	2 767.4	25.0	2 742.4	99.1
Total requirements	**53 340.6**	**42 503.8**	**10 836.8**	**20.3**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	195	132	32.1
Military contingents	904	600	33.6
International staff	67	61	9.0
National staff	168	164	2.1

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

[b] Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 13 February 2002 (A/56/820) and amounted to US$ 53,340,600 gross ($51,112,700 net) inclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind amounting to $2,767,400. It provided for 195 military observers, 904 military contingents, 67 international staff and 168 national staff. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 21 of its report dated 4 April 2002 (A/56/887/Add.5), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $50,573,200 gross for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, including the amount of $32,230,200 net, representing two thirds of the cost, to be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 56/297 of 27 June 2002, appropriated an amount of $50,573,200 gross ($48,345,300 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. Two thirds of the total amount was financed by voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait; the remaining one third of the amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

3. The mandate of UNIKOM was established by the Security Council in its resolution 687 (1991) and was subsequently expanded by the Council in its resolution 806 (1993). The continuation of UNIKOM for the performance period was provided for by the letters from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General dated 4 April 2002 (S/2002/349), 3 October 2002 (S/2002/1109) and 3 April 2003 (S/2003/400).

4. UNIKOM was mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to maintain international peace and security.

5. During the period under review, conditions in the UNIKOM area of operations deteriorated so markedly, owing to political and military developments in the region, that the Secretary-General, decided for security reasons and because it could no longer fulfil its mandate, to suspend operations of UNIKOM on 17 March 2003.

6. Within its overall objective, the Mission has during the performance report period contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, as shown in the frameworks set out below. The frameworks are grouped by components — military and support — which reflect, rather than determine, the common programmatic nature of the expected accomplishments and outputs contained in the components.

7. The frameworks represent a shift towards a results-based budgeting approach. The 2002/03 budget did not include standard frameworks for planned results, which would have been the baseline against which performance would be measured and reported. Therefore, the Mission mandate performance is presented in a transitional format showing the actual indicators of achievement and actual outputs during 2002/03 for which information was available. The expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the time frame of

the mission and the actual indicators of achievement show a measurement of progress towards such accomplishments during the performance period. The actual outputs represent the contributions by the mission towards the expected accomplishments during the performance period.

Component 1: Military

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1. Improved compliance with the demarcated international boundary between Kuwait and Iraq	1.1.1. 833 air violations in 2002-2003 as compared to 637 in 2001-2002
	1.1.2. 26 sea violations in 2002-2003 as compared to 20 in 2001-2002
	1.1.3. 31 ground violations in 2002-2003 as compared to 19 in 2001-2002
	1.1.4. 13 weapons violations in 2002-2003 as compared to 9 in 2001-2002

Actual outputs

- 1,201 air patrol flying hours
- 36,409 hours of ground patrol
- 1,596 hours of maritime patrol
- 24/7 surveillance through random observation from fixed platforms at patrol and observation bases and crossing sites

Comments

UNIKOM operations were suspended on 17 March 2003 due to political and military developments in the region.

Component 2: Support

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1. Effective and efficient logistical and administrative support to the Mission	2.1.1. Generators functioning in full operational capacity
	2.1.2. 96.5% vehicles available for use as compared to 87.8% in 2002
	2.1.3. No air safety violations
	2.1.4. Reduction of vehicle accidents, 122 minor and 16 major in 2002 as compared to 28 minor and 7 major in 2003
	2.1.5. Further reduced civilian staff vacancy rate from 4.6% by June 2002 to 2.6% by March 2003

Actual outputs

Service improvements:

- Trained 143 military contingent personnel on safe operation of vehicles
- Integrated warehouse project implemented

Military and police personnel:

- 904 persons in 6 locations supplied with rations

Civilian personnel:

- 21 staff recruited locally (16) and internationally (5)

Facilities and infrastructure:

- 40,442,850 litres of water delivered to 27 locations
- 2,195,025 litres of fuel delivered to 38 locations
- 62 generators in 29 locations operated, maintained and repaired
- Landing sites and airfield facilities upgraded as per aviation safety recommendations

Ground transportation:

- 3,230 maintenance and repair operations conducted on light vehicles in 3 locations
- 658 maintenance and repair operations conducted on heavy/special vehicles in 1 location

Communications:

- VHF radios installed and programmed for 69 vehicles

Information technology:

- Wide area network supported with 250 users; Internet cafes established at 7 locations
- IT support for ID teleprinters provided, including training and administrative support

Other supplies, services and equipment:

- Trained all mission personnel on security and evacuation
- Trained 556 personnel on nuclear/biological/chemical threat, and protective equipment provided

Comments

Some of the above data are only applicable up to March 2003, when the Mission was evacuated.

The security situation implied unforeseen requirements and changes in overall planning and operations, including provision of support to humanitarian agencies working in Kuwait and Iraq.

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

8. The performance of financial resources for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 was as follows:

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment[a]	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3) = (1) - (2)*	*(4) = (3) ÷ (1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	3 558.6	4 724.1	(1 165.5)	(32.8)
Military contingents	16 905.3	12 802.7	4 102.6	24.3
Civilian police	—	—	—	—
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**20 463.9**	**17 526.8**	**2 937.1**	**14.4**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	8 092.1	8 663.2	(571.1)	(7.1)
National staff	7 644.7	7 183.9	460.8	6.0
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**15 736.8**	**15 847.1**	**(110.3)**	**(0.7)**
Operational costs				
General temporary assistance	—	18.5	(18.5)	—
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	—	—	—	—
Official travel	122.2	202.8	(80.6)	(66.0)
Facilities and infrastructure	4 023.6	2 034.8	1 988.8	49.4
Ground transportation	4 547.0	1 615.9	2 931.1	64.5
Air transportation	3 150.0	3 058.0	92.0	2.9
Naval transportation	40.2	9.4	30.8	76.6
Communications	1 167.6	529.7	637.9	54.6
Information technology	669.8	563.9	105.9	15.8
Medical	39.0	31.8	7.2	18.5
Special equipment	47.2	8.9	38.3	81.1
Other supplies, services and equipment	565.9	1 031.2	(465.3)	(82.2)
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**14 372.5**	**9 104.9**	**5 267.6**	**36.7**

Category	Apportionment[a] (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance Amount (3) = (1) - (2)	Variance Percentage (4) = (3) ÷ (1)
Gross requirements	**50 573.2**	**42 478.8**	**8 094.4**	**16.0**
Staff assessment income	2 227.9	2 113.0	114.9	5.2
Net requirements	**48 345.3**	**40 365.8**	**7 979.5**	**16.5**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[b]	2 767.4	25.0	2 742.4	99.1
Total requirements	**53 340.6**	**42 503.8**	**10 836.8**	**20.3**

[a] Reflects adjusted distribution of approved resources between military and police personnel and operational costs categories of expenditure.

[b] Include $25,000 from the Government of Kuwait.

B. Other income and adjustments

9. Other income and adjustments for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 were as follows:

Category	*Amount (Thousands of United States dollars)*
Interest income	2 545
Other/miscellaneous income	946
Voluntary contributions in cash[a]	—
Prior period adjustments	(6)
Savings on, or cancellation, of prior period obligations	1 078
Total	**4 563**

[a] Excludes the voluntary contribution from the Government of Kuwait to meet two thirds of the cost of the Mission.

C. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

10. Expenditures for major equipment and self-sustainment for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 were as follows:

Category	*Expenditure (Thousands of United States dollars)*
Major equipment	1 175.7
Self-sustainment	—
Total	**1 175.7**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	0.90	17 November 1998	—
Intensified operational condition factor	0.80	17 November 1998	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0.60	17 November 1998	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0-4.75		

IV. Analysis of variances

	*Variance**	
Military observers	($1 165.5)	(32.8%)

11. The additional requirements resulted mainly from the increase in mission subsistence allowance rates approved for the demilitarized zone from $40 to $77, and for Kuwait City/Kheitan from $40 to $61, effective 1 April 2002.

	Variance	
Military contingents	$4 102.6	24.3%

12. The unspent balance resulted from the early repatriation of the military contingents upon suspension of the Mission's operation on 17 March 2003.

	Variance	
International staff	($571.1)	(7.1%)

13. The additional requirements resulted mainly from the increase in mission subsistence allowance rates approved for the demilitarized zone from $40 to $77, and for Kuwait City/Kheitan from $40 to $61, effective 1 April 2002.

	Variance	
National staff	$460.8	6.0%

14. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to the appointment of national staff at lower grades than budgeted.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	($18.5)	—

15. The expenditures were related to the cost of one driver to drive officials from Umm Qasr to Baghdad, as the mission's drivers recruited in Kuwait were not allowed to drive in Iraq.

	Variance	
Official travel	($80.6)	(66.0%)

16. Increased requirements were due to the travel of Headquarters staff to the mission area in connection with the development of a nuclear/biological/chemical protection plan and to review security and evacuation plans.

* Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$1 988.8	49.4%

17. As a result of the suspension of the Mission's operation on 17 March 2003, unspent balances were reported under various items, including utilities, acquisition of facilities, alteration and renovation services, petrol, oil and lubricants, spare parts and supplies.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$2 931.1	64.5%

18. Savings resulted from the transfer of vehicles from downsizing missions at no cost, as well as from the cancellation of planned purchases following the suspension of the Mission's operation.

	Variance	
Naval transportation	$30.8	76.6%

19. Savings on petrol, oil and lubricants resulted from the suspension of the Mission's operation.

	Variance	
Communications	$637.9	54.6%

20. Unspent balances resulted primarily from the cancellation of planned purchases of communications equipment and spare parts following the suspension of the Mission's operation.

	Variance	
Information technology	$105.9	15.8%

21. Reduced requirements were attributable to the cancellation of planned purchases of information technology equipment following the suspension of the Mission's operation.

	Variance	
Medical	$7.2	18.5%

22. Savings resulted from the donation of medical supplies by the Government of Kuwait.

	Variance	
Special equipment	$38.3	81.1%

23. Unspent balances resulted from the cancellation of planned purchases of night observation devices following the suspension of the mission's operation.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($465.3)	(82.2%)

24. Additional requirements were needed for the purchase of nuclear/biological/chemical equipment in view of the security situation on the ground.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

25. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNIKOM are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $8,094,400 with respect to the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2003 amounting to $4,563,000 from interest income ($2,545,000), other/miscellaneous income ($946,000), savings on or cancellation of prior period obligations ($1,078,000) and prior period adjustments of $6,000.**

United Nations A/58/631

General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 137
Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

Report of the Secretary-General

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03-66377 (E) 130104

Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

The total expenditure for UNFICYP for the reporting period has been linked to the mission's objective through a number of results-based frameworks, grouped by components, namely, substantive civilian, military, civilian police and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	23 237.3	22 583.1	654.2	2.8
Civilian personnel	9 430.4	10 016.0	(585.6)	(6.2)
Operational costs	10 985.0	11 045.0	(60.0)	(0.5)
Gross requirements	**43 652.7**	**43 644.1**	**8.6**	**0.02**
Staff assessment income	1 636.2	1 721.7	(85.5)	(5.2)
Net requirements	**42 016.5**	**41 922.4**	**94.1**	**0.2**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	1 321.2	1 271.2	50.0	3.8
Total requirements	**44 973.9**	**44 915.3**	**58.6**	**0.1**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*
Military contingents	1 230	1 225	0.4
Civilian police	35	35	—
International staff	44	42	4.4
National staff	105	104	1.0

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 26 February 2002 (A/56/838) and amounted to $44,973,900 gross ($43,337,700 net), inclusive of voluntary contributions of $1,321,200. It provided for 1,230 military contingent personnel, 35 civilian police, 44 international staff and 105 national staff.

2. On the basis of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 23 of its report dated 3 April 2002 (A/56/887/Add.4), the General Assembly, by its resolution 56/502 of 27 June 2002, appropriated an amount of $43,652,700 gross ($42,016,500 net) for the maintenance of the mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. The appropriated amount also reflected the fact that the Government of Cyprus provided one third of the cost of UNFICYP in the amount of $14,578,900 and the Government of Greece provided $6,500,000 through voluntary contributions. An amount of $22,573,800 gross ($20,937,600 net) was assessed on Member States for the period.

II. Mandate performance

3. The mandate of UNFICYP was established by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964. The mandate for the performance period was provided by Council resolutions 1416 (2002) of 13 June 2002 and 1442 (2002) of 25 November 2002.

4. UNFICYP is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to ensure peace and security in Cyprus and the return to normal conditions.

5. Within this overall objective, UNFICYP, during the performance report period, has contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by substantive civilian, military, civilian police and support components. The components reflect, rather than determine, the common programmatic nature of the expected accomplishments and outputs contained therein.

6. The frameworks represent a shift towards a results-based budgeting approach. The 2002/03 budget did not include standard frameworks for planned results, which would have been the baseline against which performance would be measured and reported. Therefore, UNFICYP-mandate performance is presented in a transitional format showing the actual indicators of achievement and actual outputs during the 2002/03 period for which information was available. Expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the time frame of the mission and the actual indicators of achievement show a measurement of progress towards such accomplishments during the performance period. The actual outputs represent the contributions made by the mission towards the expected accomplishments during the performance period.

Component 1: Substantive civilian

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1 Improved relations and understanding between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities	1.1.1 Increased number of cases involving UNFICYP intervention (thefts, criminal charges, unauthorized crossings, use of false documents, arrests, detentions) from 144 in 2001-2002 to 432 in 2002-2003 following the opening of the crossing points
	1.1.2 Increased number of bicommunal events from approximately 40 meetings and 14,000 participants in 2001-2002 to 95 meetings and 33,000 participants in 2002-2003
	1.1.3 Average number of persons from both sides using the crossing points increased from less than 100 in 2001-2002 to an average of 11,150 per day since 23 April 2003

Actual outputs

- Facilitated 95 bicommunal events in the United Nations buffer zone bringing together more than 33,000 Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots
- Resumed the stalled bicommunal projects process in Pyla
- Conducted 120 meetings with officials of both sides
- Provided good offices to both sides to facilitate resolution of crossing-related issues
- Facilitated 95 bicommunal meetings between political, private, professional and civil society groups
- Provided daily liaison with guarantor parties and other Member States
- Conducted 30 briefings for international delegations
- Conducted 100 press briefings
- Facilitated daily liaison between north and south public information offices
- Provided weekly updates of UNFICYP web-site-posted transcripts of all major Cyprus press conferences and statements by the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser on Cyprus
- Resolved 80 cases involving Greek Cypriots in the north and Turkish Cypriots in the south

Comments

Positive steps taken by the sides to open the crossing points and introduction of facilitation measures

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.2 Progress towards normalizing living conditions in the United Nations buffer zone and for Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and Turkish Cypriots in the south	1.2.1 Continued civilian use of the United Nations buffer zone
	1.2.2 Increased number of approved projects from 7 in 2001-2002 to 11 in 2002-2003
	1.2.3 Increased number of farming, access and job permits issued by the Force from 561 in 2001-2002 to 686 in 2002-2003
	1.2.4 A set of measures for improving the living standards of Turkish Cypriots promulgated. Turkish Cypriot measures aimed at establishing cooperation in the field of education, improving telephone communications and normalizing trade announced
	1.2.5 Opening of a liaison office in Limassol for Turkish Cypriots

Actual outputs

- Opened Dionysou and Alkiviades streets in the old Nicosia area
- Opened a sports field for use by Turkish Cypriots
- Permitted access for the Pallouriotissa school bus in the United Nations buffer zone
- Facilitated religious service for Latins and Maronites in the Latin cemetery adjacent to the United Nations Protected Area for the first time since 1974
- Facilitated the clean-up of Marathassa dam, Klimos and Liminitis rivers for unhindered flow of water
- Facilitated two pilgrimages in the United Nations buffer zone and obtained permission for one to the Apostolos Andreas monastery
- Conducted weekly humanitarian visits to Greek Cypriots and to Maronites in the north and Turkish Cypriots in the south (visits were monthly for Turkish Cypriots before June)
- Re-established the liaison office in Limassol (closed in 1999) for Turkish Cypriots

Comments

Positive steps taken by the sides to open the crossing points and introduction of facilitation measures

Component 2: Military

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1 Calm military situation and integrity maintained in the United Nations buffer zone	2.1.1 Reduction in air violations by both sides from 133 to 108
	2.1.2 Increase in detection of cases of illegal access to the United Nations buffer zone from 201 to 371

Actual outputs

- 24,820 permanent troop-manned observation post (OP) days (4 troops per OP x 17 OPs x 365 days) (24/7)
- 27,740 patrol-based observation post days (4 troops per OP x 19 OPs x 365 days)
- 5,840 observation post troop patrol days (2 troops per OP x 8 OPs x 365 days)
- 35,770 mobile troop patrol days (2 troops per vehicle x 49 patrols per day x 365 days)
- 1,186 air patrol hours (49.4 hours per month average per helicopter x 2 helicopters x 12 months)
- Conducted 1,500 liaison meetings with opposing forces
- Maintained Force Reserve Company to provide crowd control:
  - 4 platoons at 2 hours' notice to move (24/7)
  - 1 platoon at 4 hours' notice to move (24/7)
  - 4 platoons at 6 hours' notice to move (24/7)
  - 1 helicopter at 45 minutes' notice to move (24/7)
- Conducted monthly meetings with the authorities to prevent violent demonstrations

Comments

Cooperation of the opposing forces and police has enabled the military status quo to be maintained

Component 3: Civilian police

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.1 Enhanced performance of law enforcement agencies in the United Nations buffer zone and contributed to improving living conditions for Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north and Turkish Cypriots in the south	3.1.1 Reduction in number of incidents involving civilians in the United Nations buffer zone from 117 in 2001-2002 to 99 in 2002-2003 (hunting, unauthorized entering into the United Nations buffer zone, demonstrations)

Actual outputs

- Conducted 2,342 patrols in the United Nations buffer zone
- Conducted 270 meetings with Cyprus Police and 253 meetings with Turkish Cypriot Police
- Attended 93 meetings with local farmers from both sides
- Escorted 52 humanitarian aid convoys to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the north
- Conducted 118 weekly contacts with villagers and community leaders
- Conducted 80 civil biweekly patrols outside the United Nations buffer zone
- Escorted delivery of humanitarian assistance twice monthly to 3 remote locations

Comments

Cooperation of the police forces

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.2 Improved freedom of movement and safe passage of civilians and vehicles crossing the United Nations buffer zone	3.2.1 Increased number of crossing points from 1 in 2001-2003 to 4 in 2002-2003
	3.2.2 Reduction of complaints from minority community recipients of humanitarian assistance from 12 in 2001-2002 to 4 in 2002-2003

Actual outputs

- Provided safe and orderly passage at two crossing points and monitored the immediate United Nations buffer zone vicinity of two other crossing points
- Monitored six crossing-related trials at the request of the two communities
- Attended and monitored 108 cases, including 28 traffic accidents, 62 arrests and 18 cases of unauthorized crossing
- Escorted five pilgrimages to religious sites on both sides of the United Nations buffer zone

Comments

Cooperation of the police forces

Component 4: Support

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.1 Effective and efficient logistical and administrative support to the mission	4.1.1 150 formed troops provided with improved accommodation facilities as a part of the four-year engineering plan to improve living conditions of the troops
	4.1.2 Information technology network coverage extended to all sectors
	4.1.3 Carlog system connected to Sectors 1, 2 and 4
	4.1.4 Savings in travel costs achieved through arrangements made by the mission with local travel agents for emplacement and repatriation of staff officers and civilian police combined with favourable air charter contracts arranged by United Nations Headquarters
	4.1.5 Enhancement of the communication network coverage, which enabled real-time electronic exchange of operational information between UNFICYP headquarters and sectors
	4.1.6 Combined international and national staff vacancy rate remained at 2.7 per cent throughout the reporting period
	4.1.7 Operational efficiencies achieved in information technology, communications and air and transport operations through training programmes

Actual outputs

Military and police personnel

- Supported 1,225 troops and 35 civilian police

Civilian personnel

- Administered 146 staff (42 international and 104 national (General Service))

Facilities and infrastructure

- Installed 44 new prefabricated accommodations for 150 persons and 15 ablution units and maintained existing accommodations (5 large camps with logistic capabilities, 11 patrol bases and 44 OPs)
- Maintained 134 generators in 55 locations
- Rebuilt 30 km, repaired 50 km and maintained 512 km of patrol tracks

Ground transportation

- Maintained 253 rented vehicles, 53 United Nations-owned vehicles and 19 trailers
- Installed 246 carlogs in UNFICYP vehicles

Air transportation

- Supported operations of 2 helicopters

Communications

- Maintained 14 repeaters, 340 base stations, 296 handheld sets, Super High Frequency (SHF) microwave links to Sectors 1 and 4 headquarters and satellite links to the sectors, the United Nations Logistics Base and United Nations Headquarters
- Upgraded the telephone system at the United Nations Protected Area headquarters and Sector 1 headquarters
- Constructed 3 self-supporting towers in Sector 4 in preparation for the implementation of the microwave backbone
- Implemented a frame-relay network via the local telephone network, providing data connectivity to 2 camps located in Sector 4
- Set up a communication network utilizing 20 cellular phones, enabling reliable and real-time connectivity to remote locations
- Established a wireless LAN network utilizing Cisco aironet equipment in the United Nations Protected Area and Dyrenia area

Information technology

- Upgraded and maintained a mission-wide communications and information technology network for the military, civilian police and international and national staff
- Maintained 379 desktop computers, 45 laptop computers, 19 file servers, 263 printers and 280 uninterrupted power supply units

Medical

- Provided medical and health care for military personnel and civilian police officers (5,314 cases compared to 4,995 in the previous budget period; 77 persons were hospitalized in comparison to 59 in financial year 2001/02)
- 66 staff and 5 military personnel attended 46 different training programmes in information technology, communications, movement control and fuel-handling operations, finance, security, procurement and human resources administration (total: 147 participations)

Comments

Vendors and contractors were able to meet the requirements of the mission

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

7. The performance of financial resources for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 was as follows:

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment[a]	*Expenditures*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3) = (1) - (2)*	*(4) = (3) ÷ (1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	22 984.5	22 342.6	641.9	2.8
Civilian police	252.8	240.5	12.3	4.9
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**23 237.3**	**22 583.1**	**654.2**	**2.8**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	5 426.2	5 753.2	(327.0)	(6.0)
National staff	4 004.2	4 262.8	(258.6)	(6.5)
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**9 430.4**	**10 016.0**	**(585.6)**	**(6.2)**
Operational costs				
General temporary assistance	50.0	60.8	(10.8)	(21.6)
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	—	—	—	—
Official travel	163.2	157.6	5.6	3.4
Facilities and infrastructure	4 841.8	5 183.0	(341.2)	(7.0)
Ground transportation	1 872.1	1 928.5	(56.4)	(3.0)
Air transportation	1 433.4	1 457.5	(24.1)	(1.7)
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	820.6	804.5	16.1	2.0
Information technology	793.0	768.1	24.9	3.1
Medical	219.5	225.8	(6.3)	(2.9)
Special equipment	285.6	—	285.6	100.0
Other supplies, services and equipment	505.8	459.2	46.6	9.2
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**10 985.0**	**11 045.0**	**(60.0)**	**(0.5)**

Category	Apportionment[a] (1)	Expenditures (2)	Variance Amount (3) = (1) - (2)	Variance Percentage (4) = (3) ÷ (1)
Gross requirements	**43 652.7**	**43 644.1**	**8.6**	**0.02**
Staff assessment income	1 636.2	1 721.7	(85.5)	(5.2)
Net requirements	**42 016.5**	**41 922.4**	**94.1**	**0.2**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[b]	1 321.2	1 271.2	50.0	3.8
Total requirements	**44 973.9**	**44 915.3**	**58.6**	**0.1**

[a] Reflects adjusted distribution of approved resources between military and police personnel and operational costs categories of expenditure.

[b] Expenditure for 2002/03 is inclusive of $1,211,200 from the Government of Cyprus and $60,000 from the Government of Australia.

B. Other income and adjustments

8. Other income and adjustments for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 were as follows:

Category	Amount (Thousands of US dollars)
Interest income	687
Other/miscellaneous income	149
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	(77)
Savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations	1 166
Total	**1 925**

C. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

9. Expenditures for major equipment and self-sustainment for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 were as follows:

Category	Expenditure (Thousands of US dollars)
Major equipment	1 048.7
Self-sustainment	—
Total	**1 048.7**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	—	—	—
Intensified operational condition factor	—	—	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	—	—	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Argentina	3.75		7 March 2002
Slovakia	.25		7 February 2002
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1.25		1 November 2002

D. Non-budgeted contributions

10. The value of non-budgeted contributions received during the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 was as follows:

Category	*Actual value (Thousands of US dollars)*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	124 200
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)[b]	52 900
Total	**177 100**

[a] Inclusive of market value, as estimated by UNFICYP, of the cost of United Nations observation posts and office and accommodation facilities, including the UNFICYP headquarters, provided by the Government of Cyprus to the Force for military contingents and civilian police units.

[b] From the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for personnel and travel costs.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military contingents	$641.9	2.8 %

11. The variance of $641,900 under this heading is attributable to savings under rotation travel of military contingents as a result of the combined rotation of contingents from neighbouring home countries and the lower actual cost of emplacement travel by commercial aircraft arranged by the mission, the lower cost of dry and frozen rations procured under a new contract in effect from March 2002, as well as the lower actual expenditure under death and disability compensation owing to the lower rate of accidents resulting in injuries to military personnel.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars.

	Variance	
International staff	($327.0)	(6.0%)

12. The variance of $327,000 under this heading is primarily attributable to the increase during the reporting period in the post adjustment factor from 0 per cent to 19.1 per cent.

	Variance	
National staff	($258.6)	(6.5%)

13. The variance of $258,600 under this heading is attributable to the introduction, after the completion of the budget exercise, of a revised national staff salary scale in effect from 1 February 2002 and to the currency rate fluctuations during the reporting period averaging 7 per cent (from Cyprus pound (£C) 0.6 to the United States dollar in July 2002 to £C 0.51 in June 2003).

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	($10.8)	(21.6%)

14. The variance of $10,800 is attributable to the increased actual requirements for the replacement of three staff on maternity leave and the engagement of contractual personnel for short-term special projects (installation of two-way radios in rented vehicles and carlogs in mission vehicles, upholstering of furniture, as well as provision of translation services owing to the absence of staff on leave).

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($341.2)	(7.0%)

15. The variance of $341,200 is attributable mainly to the currency rate fluctuations during the reporting period averaging 7 per cent, the corresponding increase in the cost of utilities and maintenance services provided by local contractors, and supplies and materials purchased locally for the maintenance and repair of patrol tracks and premises, as well as to the increased consumption of generator fuel owing to severe winter conditions.

	Variance	
Special equipment	$285.6	100%

16. The variance of $285,600 is attributable to the non-acquisition of third generation night observation devices as a result of difficulties in obtaining export licences by the manufacturers.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$46.6	9.2%

17. The variance of $46,600 is attributable primarily to the lower actual expenditure for training fees and supplies and haircutting services for military personnel, reduced requirements for the acquisition of accoutrements owing to sufficient stocks and lower actual cost of procurement advertisements in local press and coveralls for technical staff purchased locally.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

18. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNFICYP are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $8,600 with respect to the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income for the period ended 30 June 2003, amounting to $1,925,000 from interest income ($687,000) and other/miscellaneous income ($149,000) and savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations ($1,166,000), offset by prior-period adjustments of ($77,000).**

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 136
Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

Report of the Secretary-General

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03-66050 (E) 120104

Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

The total expenditure for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 have been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based frameworks grouped by components, namely, civilian police and support components.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Variance*	
			Amount	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	19 174.4	16 294.0	2 880.4	15.0
Civilian personnel	40 684.3	42 677.6	(1 993.3)	(4.9)
Operational requirements	18 685.2	11 335.5	7 349.7	39.3
Gross requirements	**78 543.9**	**70 307.1**	**8 236.8**	**10.5**
Staff assessment income	5 854.7	6 197.3	(342.6)	(5.9)
Net requirements	**72 689.2**	**64 109.8**	**8 579.4**	**11.8**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	70.0	48.0	22.0	31.4
Total requirements	**78 613.9**	**70 355.1**	**8 258.8**	**10.5**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned (average)*	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers/military liaison officers	32	31	12	59.9
Civilian police	1 600	1 023	779	23.9
International staff	358	248	212	14.5
National staff	1 455	739	655	11.4
United Nations Volunteers	5	5	3	38.3

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

[b] Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, which was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 16 January 2002 (A/56/773), amounted to $78,543,900 gross ($72,689,200 net). It provided for 28 military observers, 4 military liaison officers, 1,600 civilian police, 358 international staff, 17 national officers, 1,438 local staff and 5 United Nations Volunteers. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 21 of its report dated 26 March 2002 (A/56/887/Add.2), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $78,543,900 gross for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 56/505 of 27 June 2002, appropriated an amount of $78,543,900 gross ($72,689,200 net) for the maintenance and liquidation of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

3. The mandate of UNMIBH was established by Security Council resolution 1035 (1995). The mandate for the performance period was provided by Council resolutions 1420 (2002), 1421 (2002) and 1423 (2002).

4. The Mission, which terminated on 31 December 2002, was mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to maintain international peace and security.

5. Within this overall objective, during the performance report period the Mission has contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, as shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by components: civilian police; and support. The components reflect, rather than determine, the common programmatic nature of the expected accomplishments and outputs contained therein.

6. The frameworks represent a shift towards a results-based budgeting approach. The 2002/03 budget did not include standard frameworks for planned results, which would have been the baseline against which performance would be measured and reported. For that reason, the Mission mandate performance is presented in a transitional format, showing the actual indicators of achievement and actual outputs during 2002/03 for which information was available. The expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the time frame of the Mission. The actual indicators of achievement during this performance period reflect the progress towards such accomplishments and the results realized as the Mission completed its mandate. The actual outputs represent the contributions by the Mission towards the expected accomplishments during the performance period.

Component 1: Civilian police

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1. Local police officers operated in accordance with internationally recognized standards of personal integrity and professional competence	1.1.1. 15,786 local police officers met international standards of personal integrity and professional competence
	1.1.2. Institutional mechanisms established in all 10 cantons, at the entity level, and the establishment of three academies to ensure new recruits and serving police continue to meet requisite standards
	1.1.3. Police training under local control

Actual outputs

- Completed background checks of 16,803 provisionally authorized police into housing, educational credentials, professional performance, wartime activities, proof of citizenship, completion of mandatory training and confirmation of no criminal conviction
- Granted certification to 15,786 local police officers (8,113 in the Federation, 5,692 in Republika Srpska and 263 in Brcko District, 1,351 in the State Border Service and 169 in the Federation Court Police). With the exception of the Brcko District, all certifications were granted during the reporting period
- Certification denied to 481 officers
- Local control (internal investigation) units established in all 10 cantons, as well as the Federation, Republika Srpska and State Border Service police administrations
- Responsibility for training of local police at all three police academies transferred to local instructors

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.2. Police administrations (in 10 cantons, the Federation, Republika Srpska and State Border Service) structured and operated in accordance with internationally recognized standards	1.2.1. All police administrations achieved the requisite standards for UNMIBH accreditation 1.2.2. Adopted legislation for the selection and operation of commissioners and directors of police in the cantons and entities, respectively 1.2.3. Increased representation of minority and female police to an average of 10 per cent in the Federation and 5 per cent in the Republika Srpska

Actual outputs[a]

- Completed comprehensive systems analyses of all police administrations to identify deficiencies
- Developed action plans with local change management teams for the implementation of those changes required to bring each administration up to international standards
- Monitored local implementation of action plans in each administration
- Accredited all police administrations in the reporting period
- Completed seventeenth round of voluntary redeployment of serving officers to areas of pre-war employment
- Completed training of tenth class at police academies (bringing the total number of police trained to 935 cadets) and conducted selection of 435 cadets for a further four classes
- Conducted twelfth police-skills refresher course for former officers returning to duty
- Facilitated minority representation in all police administrations (averaging 10 per cent across the police force)
- Facilitated the establishment of mechanisms to attract and employ female police officers in all police administrations
- Established independent selection and review boards for the selection of local police commissioners in all 10 cantons and directors for the Federation, Republika Srpska and the State Border Service
- Appointed police commissioners to all 10 cantons and directors of police in the Federation, Republika Srpska and the State Border Service

[a] In each case, "all police administrations" applies to 10 cantons in the Federation, as well as both entities, namely, Republika Srpska and the Federation.

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.3. Strengthened cooperation between police and the criminal justice system	1.3.1. Local criminal investigators trained in the preparation of reports in accordance with international standards
	1.3.2. Multi-ethnic court police deployed to the remaining four cantons of the Federation (deployed to the other six cantons earlier in 2002); prepared for deployment in Republika Srpska on 1 January 2003

Actual outputs

- Trained criminal investigators in the Federation, Republika Srpska and cantons 1-5 and 7-10 in the preparation of police crime reports
- Trained and assisted in the development of an operational plan for the deployment of the court police in the Federation; finalized similar arrangements for Republika Srpska

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.4. Progress towards State-level law enforcement	1.4.1. State Border Service deployed to cover 100 per cent of Bosnia and Herzegovina's land borders and all three operating international airports
	1.4.2. State Information and Protection Agency established
	1.4.3. Statewide and regional police cooperation forums continued to meet, under local control: Ministerial Consultative Meeting on Police Matters (intra-state), the Joint Task Force (intra-state), Committee of Ministers (inter-state) and Regional Task Force (inter-state)
	1.4.4. Reduction in number of illegal immigrants from 25,000 in 2000 to approximately 200 during the second half of 2002

Actual outputs

- All 1,950 law enforcement personnel within the State Border Service fully vetted, trained and certified
- Facilitated the selection of all directors of the State Information and Protection Agency responsible for overall management and control of the organization
- Transferred to local ownership the previously UNMIBH-chaired intra-State level Ministerial Consultative Meeting on Police Matters and the Joint Task Force, both of which were designed to promote intra-state cooperation on law enforcement matters
- Transferred to local ownership the regional-level Committee of Ministers and the Regional Task Force, both of which were designed to promote regional cooperation on law enforcement matters
- Provided guidance and assisted in the planning for the establishment of the National Central Bureau of Interpol in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Finalized the work of the UNMIBH Special Anti-Trafficking Operations Programme. Monitored more than 300 raids; identified 30 establishments suspected of involvement in trafficking; about 30 establishments were closed, including those identified in raids prior to July 2002; and more than 80 trafficking victims were repatriated

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.5. Greater public awareness of and confidence in police activities	1.5.1. Increased public profile of police activities and public rights before the law

Actual outputs

- Conducted national public awareness campaigns, emphasizing the core principles of democratic policing
- Held police-sponsor community opened days, visits and demonstrations of law enforcement skills
- Conducted minority and female recruiting campaigns
- Published bimonthly newspaper on the work of the State Border Service
- Compiled programmes on UNMIBH's activities for local radio stations

Component 2: Support

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1. Efficient and effective logistical and administrative support of the Mission	2.1.1. As at 30 June 2003 no accounts receivable were outstanding for more than six months other than those submitted for write-off action
	2.1.2. Tasks related to Mission liquidation identified and fully undertaken according to plan by 30 June 2003
	2.1.3. Downsizing of international and local staff, military observers, civilian police and United Nations Volunteers carried out in accordance with the approved budget
	2.1.4. Effective transfer of responsibility for the coordination of common services and the United Nations House in Sarajevo
	2.1.5. All physical assets pertaining to the Mission categorized and disposed of in accordance with United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules

Actual outputs

- Liquidation plan formulated and implemented
- Liquidation team constituted and related responsibilities assigned
- Equipment transferred to other missions: 3,271
- Equipment transferred to United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy/strategic deployment stock/Department of Peacekeeping Operations reserve: 1,933
- Items transferred to Headquarters: 190

- UNMIBH relinquished 72 physical locations, including 6 UNMIBH regional headquarters, United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) headquarters, airport facilities and ministry and police station co-locations
- Environmental assessments undertaken in vacated premises
- Responsibility for United Nations House and the coordination of common services in Sarajevo effectively transferred to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia/Sarajevo effective 30 June 2003
- All international mission personnel repatriated or reassigned
- All final payments were processed and mission allowance paid by 30 June 2003, except for two international staff
- All national salaries and allowances settled by 30 June 2003

7. The mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) was established by Security Council resolution 779 (1992). The mandate for the performance period was provided by Security Council resolutions 1387 (2002), 1424 (2002) and 1437 (2002).

8. The Mission, which terminated on 15 December 2002, was mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to maintain international peace and security.

Component 3: United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka

Expected accomplishments	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.1. Conditions created that were conducive to a negotiated settlement to the Prevlaka issue	3.1.1. No serious security incidents

Actual outputs

- Conducted daily patrols throughout the area of responsibility
- Maintained 24-hour presence on the Ostra Peninsula, Herceg Novi, Cavtat and Gruda (progressively closed in advance of the 15 December end-date for the Mission)
- Held periodic meetings with local authorities
- Chief Military Observer maintained regular contacts with authorities in Belgrade and Zagreb
- Held periodic meetings with the Stabilization Force (SFOR)

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

9. The performance of financial resources for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 was as follows:

Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment[a]	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3) = (1) - (2)*	*(4) = (3) ÷ (1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	977.9	459.0	518.9	53.1
Military contingents	—	—	—	—
Civilian police	18 196.5	15 835.0	2 361.5	13.0
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**19 174.4**	**16 294.0**	**2 880.4**	**15.0**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	26 508.8	27 165.4	(656.6)	(2.5)
National staff	13 950.5	15 360.0	(1 409.5)	(10.1)
United Nations Volunteers	225.0	152.2	72.8	32.4
Subtotal	**40 684.3**	**42 677.6**	**(1 993.3)**	**(4.9)**
Operational costs				
General temporary assistance	12.5	13.8	(1.3)	(10.4)
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	95.0	23.1	71.9	75.7
Official travel	197.6	687.8	(490.2)	(248.1)
Facilities and infrastructure	2 912.6	2 290.5	622.1	21.4
Ground transportation	5 937.0	2 080.8	3 856.2	65.0
Air transportation	1 325.8	1 044.1	281.7	21.2
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	4 459.3	3 346.4	1 112.9	25.0
Information technology	872.4	593.9	278.5	31.9
Medical	58.4	33.0	25.4	43.5
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	2 814.6	1 222.1	1 592.5	56.6
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**18 685.2**	**11 335.5**	**7 349.7**	**39.3**
Gross requirements	**78 543.9**	**70 307.1**	**8 236.8**	**10.5**

Category	Apportionment[a] (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance Amount (3) = (1) - (2)	Variance Percentage (4) = (3) ÷ (1)
Staff assessment income	5 854.7	6 197.3	(342.6)	(5.9)
Net requirements	**72 689.2**	**64 109.8**	**8 579.4**	**11.8**
Voluntary contributions in-kind (budgeted)[b]	70.0	48.0	22.0	31.4
Total requirements	**78 613.9**	**70 355.1**	**8 258.8**	**10.5**

[a] Reflects adjusted distribution of approved resources between military and police personnel and operational costs categories of expenditure.
[b] Includes $48,000 from SFOR.

B. Other income and adjustments

10. Other income and adjustments for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 were as follows:

Category	Amount (Thousands of US dollars)
Interest income	591.0
Other/miscellaneous income	6 712.0
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior period adjustments	—
Savings on or cancellation of prior period obligations	1 299.0
Total	**8 603.0**

C. Non-budgeted contributions

11. The value of non-budgeted contributions received during the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 is as follows:

Category	Amount (Thousands of US dollars)
Status-of-mission agreement	1 855.0
Voluntary contributions in-kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	**1 855.0**

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military observers	$518.9	53.1%

12. The unutilized balance was mainly attributable to the repatriation of the military observers serving in UNMOP in December 2002. The budget was based on the continuation of the Mission, however the mandate of UNMOP was terminated by the Security Council on 15 December 2002, based on the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General dated 2 October 2002 (S/2002/1101).

	Variance	
Civilian police	$2 361.5	13.0%

13. The unutilized balance resulted from the deployment of fewer civilian police than planned. Civilian police who were due for repatriation after 1 July 2002 were not replaced since contributing countries were not willing to assign police for less than one year. UNMIBH also decided not to request the extension of civilian police assignments beyond 12 months. In addition, the drawdown of civilian police was accelerated following the successful holding of elections on 5 October 2002.

	Variance	
International staff	($656.6)	(2.5%)

14. Additional requirements were attributable to expenditures for separation costs, including travel of all international staff to home country, parent duty station or other peacekeeping operations following the termination of the Mission. In accordance with standard practice, no additional provision had been made under common staff costs for these entitlements.

	Variance	
National staff	($1 409.5)	(10.1%)

15. Additional requirements were attributable to expenditures for separation costs for 1,381 national staff whose services were no longer required following the termination of the Mission.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	$72.8	32.4%

16. The unspent balance resulted from the vacancy rate of 38 per cent. It was decided not to replace two United Nations Volunteers who repatriated at the beginning of the financial period since it was decided that the three remaining Volunteers could provide the support required.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	($1.3)	(10.4%)

17. Actual requirements for maternity leave replacement were higher than anticipated, resulting in additional expenditures.

	Variance	
Consultants	$71.9	75.7%

18. Provision had been included in the budget for the hiring of consultants in connection with the Mission's in-house training programmes. However, most of the training was carried out at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, thus reducing requirements under this heading.

	Variance	
Official travel	($490.2)	(248.1%)

19. Additional requirements related primarily to travel within the Mission area.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$622.1	21.4%

20. The unspent balance resulted from the closure of some facilities earlier than planned and lower costs for alteration and renovation services than projected.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$3 856.2	65.0%

21. Provision had been made in the budget for the refurbishment of the Mission's vehicles at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi at the standard rate of 30 per cent of residual value. However, most of the vehicles were transferred directly to other peacekeeping missions to meet urgent operational needs, resulting in unutilized resources.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$281.7	21.2%

22. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to the utilization of fewer extra flying hours than budgeted. Only 10 of the 180 budgeted extra helicopter flying hours were utilized and no extra flying hours were required with respect to the 30 extra flying hours that had been budgeted for the AN-26 aircraft.

	Variance	
Communications	$1 112.9	25.0%

23. Provision had been made for the refurbishment of communications equipment to be transferred to the United Nations Logistics Base at the standard rate of 30 per cent of residual value. Most of the resources were not, however, utilized since the equipment was in better condition than foreseen and the equipment was transferred to other peacekeeping missions rather than to the Logistics Base, resulting in an unspent variance under this heading.

	Variance	
Information technology	$278.5	31.9%

24. Most of the Mission's information technology equipment was transferred to other peacekeeping operations rather than to the United Nations Logistics Base, resulting in lower requirements for spare parts. Provision had been included in the budget for the refurbishment of information technology equipment to be transferred to the Logistics Base at the standard rate of 30 per cent of residual value.

	Variance	
Medical	$25.4	43.5%

25. Reduced demand for medical services resulted from the early repatriation of the International Police Task Force (IPTF) police monitors.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$1 592.4	56.5%

26. The unspent balance was primarily attributable to the fact that most of the Mission's assets were sent directly to other peacekeeping missions rather than to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi. In accordance with current policy, the mission sending surplus assets to the Logistics Base bears the cost of the related freight charges, whereas peacekeeping missions in receipt of equipment transferred from other missions or the Base are charged for freight costs.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

27. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNMIBH are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $8,236,800 with respect to the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2003 amounting to $8,603,000 from interest income ($591,000), other/miscellaneous income ($6,713,000) and savings on or cancellation of prior period obligations ($1,299,000).**

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Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report for the budget of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

The total expenditure for UNMEE for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 have been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based frameworks, grouped by components, namely, substantive civilian, military and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	105 387.7	102 877.7	2 510.0	2.4
Civilian personnel	33 253.2	31 042.2	2 211.0	6.6
Operational requirements	82 189.3	75 699.2	6 490.1	7.9
Gross requirements	**220 830.2**	**209 619.1**	**11 211.1**	**5.1**
Staff assessment income	4 015.4	4 010.3	5.1	0.1
Net requirements	**216 814.8**	**205 608.8**	**11 206.0**	**5.2**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**220 830.2**	**209 619.1**	**11 211.1**	**5.1**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	220	212	3.6
Military contingents	3 980	3 885	2.4
International staff	259	229	11.7
National staff	274	269	2.0
United Nations Volunteers	82	80	2.4

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

[b] Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 8 March 2002 (A/56/862) and amounted to $220,830,200 gross ($216,814,800 net). It provided for 220 military observers, 3,980 military contingent personnel, 259 international staff, 274 national staff and 82 United Nations Volunteers. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 38 of its report dated 5 April 2002 (A/56/887/Add.9), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $220,830,200 gross for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 56/250 B of 27 June 2002, appropriated an amount of $220,830,200 gross ($216,814,800 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

3. The mandate of the Mission was established by Security Council resolutions 1312 (2000) and 1320 (2000) and further adjusted by resolution 1430 (2002). The mandate for the performance period was provided by Security Council resolutions 1398 (2002), 1434 (2002) and 1466 (2003).

4. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to maintain international peace and security.

5. Within this overall objective, during the performance report period, UNMEE has contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering the related key outputs shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by components: substantive civilian, military and support. The components reflect, rather than determine, the common programmatic nature of the expected accomplishments and outputs contained in these components.

6. The frameworks represent a shift towards a results-based budgeting approach. The 2002/03 budget did not include standard frameworks for planned results, which would have been the baseline against which performance would be measured and reported. Therefore, the Mission mandate performance is presented in a transitional format showing the actual indicators of achievement and actual outputs during 2002/03 for which information was available. The expected accomplishment would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the time frame of the Mission and the actual indicators of achievement show a measurement of progress towards such accomplishment during the performance period. The actual outputs represent the contributions by the Mission towards the expected accomplishments during the performance period.

Component 1: Substantive civilian

Expected accomplishment	*Actual indicator of achievement*
1.1 Progress towards peaceful settlement of the border dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea	1.1.1 High-level political officials of both parties participated in regular meetings and consultations with the Head of Mission
Actual outputs	
• Facilitated 32 meetings and consultations with high-level political officials and religious leaders of both parties between the Head of Mission and his team and produced related reports. • Head of Mission made 20 field visits to high-level community officials in the Temporary Security Zone and its adjacent areas. • Sent 40 letters to the host Governments on political matters; 12 notes verbales to the diplomatic community. • Held 132 political meetings and briefings with external stakeholders of the peace process. • Submitted four reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council. • Delivered a one-hour broadcast three times a week in six languages covering the mission area, 52 weekly press briefings, 20 press releases, 3 press statements and 6 public information campaigns, 12 monthly newsletters, 15,000 calendars, one 30-minute documentary, 2 fact sheets and 4 brochures. • Established 4 outreach centres located in Asmara, Barentu, Addis Ababa and Mekele, to sensitize the local populations of both parties about the United Nations in general and the status of the peace process in particular.	
Expected accomplishment	*Actual indicator of achievement*
1.2 Progress towards normalization of living conditions in the Temporary Security Zone and its adjacent areas	1.2.1 Regular meetings and activities between the United Nations and other organizations on human rights and humanitarian issues remained at the same level in 2002-2003, as compared to 2001-2002
Actual outputs	
• Undertook 11 fact-finding and monitoring trips within the Temporary Security Zone with the United Nations country teams. • Held 40 weekly and 12 monthly meetings of the country teams, the annual joint meeting of the teams of Ethiopia and Eritrea and other ad hoc meetings, as necessary.	
Comments: Incursions into the Temporary Security Zone resulted in some displacement of the local population.	

Expected accomplishment	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.3 Greater security among the local populations as a result of active monitoring of the human rights situation within the Temporary Security Zone and adjacent areas; progress towards meeting human rights commitments contained in the Algiers Peace Agreements	1.3.1 Reduction from 102 to 88 in the number of reported human rights violations, compared to 2001-2002 1.3.2 50 per cent reduction in civilian repatriations from Ethiopia to Eritrea (from 1,303 in 2001-2002 to 627 in 2002-2003) and 75 per cent reduction in civilian repatriations from Eritrea to Ethiopia (from 3,812 in 2001-2002 to 933 in 2002-2003)

Actual outputs

- Field visits and interviews with local populations in the Temporary Security Zone and its adjacent areas increased in 2002-2003 by 30 per cent, compared to 2001-2002 (from 310 in 2001-2002 to 407 in 2002-2003).
- Monitored 9 repatriations of Ethiopian civilians (933 persons) and 5 repatriations of Eritrean civilians (627 persons).
- Observed repatriation of last remaining 1,424 prisoners of war by both Ethiopia and Eritrea.
- Interviewed 335 persons repatriated.
- Investigated 51 cross-border incidents involving 102 alleged victims.
- Investigated 37 reports of human rights violations (including harassment, discrimination, arbitrary arrest and detention, "disappearance", ill-treatment and sexual abuse) within the Temporary Security Zone and adjacent areas involving 136 alleged victims.
- Conducted 74 monitoring visits to internally displaced persons, refugee and transit camps.
- Chaired 8 meetings of joint UNMEE/United Nations country team Human Rights Forum to exchange information and coordinate human rights activities and programmes.

Expected accomplishment	*Actual indicator of achievement*
1.4 Increased HIV/AIDS awareness	1.4.1 Increase in the number of people made aware of HIV/AIDS among host nations' defence forces and local populations

Actual outputs

- Trained 230 trainers in 9 trainer of trainers courses in HIV/AIDS peer leadership, compared to 64 in 2001-2002. In turn, the new trainers trained 277 peer educators.
- Trained 142,618 persons inside the mission area, of which 3,725 received HIV/AIDS induction and awareness training and who in turn reached another 138,893 persons with HIV/AIDS awareness briefings.

Component 2: Military

Expected accomplishment	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1 Maintenance of separation of forces and of the security and integrity of the Temporary Security Zone and its adjacent areas	2.1.1 No serious violations inside the Temporary Security Zone and its adjacent area in 2002/03, compared to 2001/02 2.1.2 No hostilities between the parties
Actual outputs	
• Held 5 Military Coordination Commission meetings with the two parties. • Monitored the Temporary Security Zone and its adjacent areas during 292,000 troops land patrol days (day and night). • Flew 73.5 air patrol hours (day and night) to monitor certain areas in the Temporary Security Zone that are not accessible by road. • Flew 4,872 air hours per year for liaison, reconnaissance, logistics and medical evacuations. • 30 troop manned static observation posts (day and night). • Made 5,495 challenge inspections inside the Temporary Security Zone. • Investigated and reported 5,314 incidents. • Protested 26 incidents lodged with the host Governments. • Investigated and reported on 4 cases of population displacement.	
Expected accomplishment	*Actual indicator of achievement*
2.2 Reduced threat of mines in the Temporary Security Zone and its adjacent areas	2.2.1 Reduction of casualty rate among local population resulting from mine-related accidents to 118 in 2002/03, compared to 223 in 2001/02
Actual outputs	
• Cleared 33.6 kilometres of access roads of mines and unexploded ordnance for operational use for demarcation. • Cleared 8,121 kilometres of roads jointly by military and humanitarian demining agencies with the Mine Action Coordination Committee as the coordinator. • Cleared 42,598,578 square metres of sites of mines and unexploded ordnance. • Investigated and reported 36 mine accidents. • Briefed 234,156 persons on mine risk education. • Completed 47,518 unexploded ordnance tasks involving the location and disposition of items ranging from small arms ammunition to large bombs.	
Comments: Improved freedom of movement in 2002/2003 in the Temporary Security Zone and its adjacent areas through reduced restrictions, compared to 2001/2002 (S/2002/977, para. 3). Both parties accepted and generally cooperated in the delimitation decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (ibid., Annex I, para. 8). Mine-risk education reduced casualties significantly in the Temporary Security Zone.	

Component 3: Support

Expected accomplishment	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.1 Effective and efficient administrative and logistical support to the mission	3.1.1 Vacancy rate for international staff reduced from 14 to 11.7 per cent and national staff reduced from 7 to 2.0 per cent during the reported period
	3.1.2 No discrepancy between opening and closing balances of financial year-end inventory report for 2002/03, compared to 2001/02
	3.1.3 Reduction in procurement lead time from approval of requisitions to delivery of goods and services from 120 days in 2001/02 to 90 days in 2002/03

Actual outputs

- Trained 90 international and national personnel outside the mission area in management and planning skills, as well as technical training in areas of communications, information technology, transport, air transportation, security, finance, procurement and engineering.
- Established administrative field offices in three sectors and in Addis Ababa.

Personnel:

- Rotated 9,356 troops and 483 United Nations military observers.
- Administered 229 international staff, 269 national staff and 80 United Nations Volunteers.
- Supplied 3,885 military personnel in 19 locations with rations, fuel and water.

Facilities:

- Maintained 44 facilities at 28 locations.
- Operated and maintained 2 water-purification and bottling plants.

Ground transportation:

- Maintained 289 United Nations-owned light vehicles and 62 armoured vehicles in five locations.
- Transported 2,772 tons of cargo by road.

Air transportation:

- Operated, followed and supported three fixed-wing aircraft and nine rotary-wing aircraft for 7,340 flight hours.
- Transported 52,961 passengers and 870 tons of cargo by air.

Communications:

- Supported 22 VSAT systems at 19 locations.

Information technology:

- Supported, maintained and repaired 1,049 desktops, 198 laptops, 686 printers and 50 digital scanners in 19 locations.

Medical:

- One level 1 civilian medical clinic and one level 2 military hospital provided services to 2,781 patients.

Comments: Parties to the Algiers agreements continued to cooperate and environmental factors did not hamper the support operation of the Mission.

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment[a]	*Expenditures*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3) = (1) - (2)*	*(4) = (3)/(1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	8 360.0	7 284.3	1 075.7	12.9
Military contingents	97 027.7	95 593.4	1 434.3	1.5
Civilian police	—	—	—	—
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**105 387.7**	**102 877.7**	**2 510.0**	**2.4**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	29 533.6	27 399.0	2 134.6	7.2
National staff	1 301.6	1 077.2	224.4	17.2
United Nations Volunteers	2 418.0	2 566.0	(148.0)	(6.1)
Subtotal	**33 253.2**	**31 042.2**	**2 211.0**	**6.6**
Operational costs				
General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	—	—	—	—
Official travel	811.8	1 146.9	(335.1)	(41.3)
Facilities and infrastructure	20 587.2	23 562.5	(2 975.3)	(14.5)
Ground transportation	6 670.6	5 618.0	1 052.6	15.8
Air transportation	27 916.7	21 344.3	6 572.4	23.5
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	9 309.8	9 362.0	(52.2)	(0.6)
Information technology	3 606.4	4 666.6	(1 060.2)	(29.4)
Medical	5 363.4	2 604.4	2 759.0	51.4
Special equipment	1 901.2	1 672.1	229.1	12.1
Miscellaneous supplies, services and equipment	6 022.2	5 722.4	299.8	5.0
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**82 189.3**	**75 699.2**	**6 490.1**	**7.9**
Gross requirements	**220 830.2**	**209 619.1**	**11 211.1**	**5.1**

Category	Apportionment[a] (1)	Expenditures (2)	Variance Amount (3) = (1) − (2)	Variance Percentage (4) = (3)/(1)
Staff assessment income	4 015.4	4 010.3	5.1	0.1
Net requirements	**216 814.8**	**205 608.8**	**11 206.0**	**5.2**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**220 830.2**	**209 619.1**	**11 211.1**	**5.1**

[a] Reflects adjusted distribution of approved resources between military and police personnel and operational costs categories of expenditure.

B. Other income and adjustments

Category	Amount (Thousands of US dollars)
Interest income	4 592.0
Other/miscellaneous income	1 091.0
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	(75.0)
Savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations	7 686.0
Total	**13 294.0**

C. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

7. Expenditures for major equipment and self-sustainment for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 were as follows:

Category	*Expenditure (Thousands of US dollars)*
Major equipment	**22 153.7**
Self-sustainment	
Catering (kitchen facilities)	1 202.8
Office equipment	702.2
Electrical	1 291.0
Minor engineering	739.3
Laundry and cleaning	1 022.1
Tentage	683.0
Accommodation	1 307.4
Miscellaneous general stores	1 722.5
Communications	3 741.5
Medical services	2 320.9
Explosive ordnance disposal	332.1
Observation	1 182.8
Field defence stores	61.3
Subtotal	**16 308.9**
Total	**38 462.6**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental conditions factor	0.7	11 July 2000	12 July 2002
Intensified operational conditions factor	3.0	11 July 2000	12 July 2002
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.9	11 July 2000	12 July 2002
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.25-3.50		

IV. Analysis of variances

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Variance	
Military observers	$1,075.7	12.9%

8. The unutilized balance was mainly due to lower actual rotation costs than budgeted. The actual cost per rotation was $4,418, compared to the amount of $8,200 budgeted.

	Variance	
Military contingents	$1,434.3	1.5%

9. The unspent balance under this heading was mainly attributable to lower actual costs for the rotation of contingents, which averaged $541, compared to the budgeted cost of $710.

	Variance	
International staff	$2,291.2	7.7%

10. The unutilized balance under this heading was attributable primarily to the placement of staff at lower levels than the approved posts.

	Variance	
National staff	$67.8	5.9%

11. The unspent balance resulted from the recruitment of staff at lower levels than budgeted.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	($148.0)	(6.1%)

12. The additional requirements resulted from revisions to the memorandum of understanding to take into account the costs related to the deployment of a support unit to administer the United Nations Volunteers serving with the Mission.

	Variance	
Official travel	($335.1)	(41.3%)

13. Additional requirements related to travel by engineering and support units to various locations to implement new projects in the mission area, as well as to the redistribution of military observers to new team sites.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($2,975.3)	(14.5%)

14. The additional requirements under this heading were primarily due to payments made to troop-contributing countries for accommodations and tentage under self-sustainment, pending the construction of United Nations-provided accommodation units.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$1,052.6	15.8%

15. The unutilized balance was primarily due to lower consumption of petrol, oil and lubricants. The lower-than-expected consumption was the result of a number of factors, namely, the use of local transport companies instead of UNMEE assets for the transport of goods and water, less frequent use of armoured personnel carriers and decreased movement of the troops, owing to delays in the boundary demarcation process.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$6,572.4	23.5%

16. The unutilized balance under this heading resulted primarily from lower usage of fuel than budgeted. Fuel consumption was lower than estimated, owing to the utilization of 2,616 fewer helicopter flying hours and 2,452 fewer fixed-wing flying hours. The lower requirements for flying hours resulted from less utilization of helicopters for casualty and medical evacuations than estimated, the discontinuance of the P-166 aircraft that had been budgeted for aerial photography and non-utilization of the IL-76 heavy cargo transport and C-160, which was on standby for medical evacuations.

	Variance	
Information technology	($1,060.2)	(29.4%)

17. The additional requirements resulted from the acquisition of equipment to implement new projects, namely an archiving system, help-desk application, Internet security, an electronic fax system, strengthening and upgrading of the network infrastructure by the provision of more stable and faster inter-office connections by replacing wireless with wired networking where needed and developing and implementing a back-up disaster recovery plan.

	Variance	
Medical	$2,759.0	51.4%

18. The unutilized balance resulted from the use of mission air assets for medical evacuations and repatriations, rather than air ambulance services.

	Variance	
Special equipment	$229.1	12.1%

19. The unutilized balance was due to lower actual requirements for reimbursement to troop-contributing countries for contingent-owned equipment provided under self-sustainment, as the amount reported in the signed memorandum of understanding was less than that reflected in the draft.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$299.8	5%

20. The unutilized balance was primarily due to lower actual requirements for freight in relation to the shipment of ex-mission stocks and other items from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

21. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNMEE are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $11,211,100 with respect to the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income and adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2003 amounting to $13,294,000 from interest income ($4,592,000), other or miscellaneous income ($1,091,000), as well as prior period adjustments and savings on or cancellation of prior period obligations ($7,611,000).**